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#### STRESSES ROLE OF PARTY IN HUNGARIAN INDUSTRY

SHOP PARTY ORGANIZATIONS TO CONTROL PRODUCTION -- Budapest, Partepites,  
1 May 51

To enable the basic party units to solve the problems brought about by the unparalleled development of Hungarian industry under the augmented Five-Year Plan, Organizational Regulation No 39 of the Hungarian Worker's Party was issued: it states: "basic party units in enterprises, including state farms, machine tractor stations, and producer's cooperatives, are authorized to control the activity of the directorate of the shop or farm." This means that the party organizations will be responsible to the party for the economic functioning of the enterprise, for the quality and quantity of production, and for orderly plan fulfillment.

Production control activities of shop party organizations have two aspects: (1) observance of Stalin's exhortation that economic successes, their reliability and permanence, depend entirely upon the success of party organization and party political work; and (2) party organizations must find the "next link" in plan fulfillment, to initiate new projects, to present crucial questions of production to the entire personnel of the shop, and through political work, to urge solution of problems.

Political and production work in the shop must constitute a solid whole. Political work which does not support production cannot be good political work. Only through closest combination of political and production work can fulfillment and overfulfillment of the monthly shop plan, good quality of production, orderly disclosure of hidden reserves, work discipline, adherence to basic wages, economical exploitation of machines and tools, strict economy in the shops, and constantly increasing technical qualifications of workers be maintained. Party organizations should urge workers to enroll in work competition, explaining the significance of socialist work competition with respect to the Five-Year Plan.

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Production control by party organizations includes constant control of the most important branches of production, rapid disclosure of faults, criticism, and self-criticism.

The right of control requires the party unit to influence the work of the enterprises, to study and improve the economic status of the enterprise, and to assist in the selection of personnel. It is necessary for the effectiveness of the party unit's control work that it be informed constantly of the production situation. In many party units, the party secretary does not know whether the plan has been fulfilled until the 15th of the following month.

An important task of the party is strengthening the role and influence of the party organization in production-plan fulfillment. -- Istvan Hidas

CITES SIGNIFICANCE OF COLLECTIVE CONTRACTS OF SHOPS -- Budapest, Szakszervezeti Munka az Uzemben, 4 May 51

The new-type shop-collective contract, as described in the Labor Code, differs from previous contracts in the following aspects:

Sufficient participation of a large part of the workers in the conclusion of collective contracts in 1949 was not possible because collective contracts were drawn up for entire branches of industry, and only general requirements were established.

The present shop-collective contract is concluded by the shop committee and the enterprise director. The collective contract is a statement of bilateral obligations between workers and directors to fulfill production plans, to increase productivity, reduce production costs, improve work discipline, and raise the material and cultural living standard of workers.

The shop-collective contract makes it possible for each worker to control fulfillment of the tasks of the enterprise. The enterprise director and the shop committee are required to make quarterly work-progress reports. The contract guarantees workers and employees broad participation in the management of the shop and of production, further development of the competition movement, and fulfillment of plans ahead of schedule.

Experience in the USSR has shown that shop-collective contracts play an important role in educating workers and fostering initiative in the masses, assist in uncovering new methods for increasing production, and tie up state interests with the personal interests of every worker. The shop-collective contract is debated by the workers, themselves, and they make suggestions and initiate modifications. Proper suggestions of the shop workers should be made a part of the contract. -- Laszlo Somogyi

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